



Taking Action against Human Trafficking: A resource guide



United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
CREATIVE ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL



INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is a problem of global scale violating the human rights of men, women, and children around the world. According to the US Department of State, at least 700,000 and as many as 4 million people, mostly women and children, last year were bought, sold, transported, and held against their will in slave-like conditions. This guide is written for people who are concerned, but new to the issue of trafficking and want to develop initiatives to prevent this form of modern-day slavery or to eradicate the damages caused by trafficking in their own country.

This guide will help you understand the basic state of trafficking and what can be done about it. We also provide resources, such as websites and contacts that will provide direction about where you can look for more information and other assistance when developing an anti-trafficking program.

This guide will be updated annually. As you use this guide any comments or input you might have will be extremely valuable in making it as useful as possible for others, so please send your comments or information and resources to Rachel Fineberg at rachelf@caii-dc.com.

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking, or trafficking in persons, is the act of buying, selling, and moving people across borders and holding them in slave-like conditions. Traffickers use threats, intimidation, and violence to force victims to engage in sex acts or to labor under conditions comparable to slavery for the trafficker's financial gain. In addition, the US State Department defines severe forms of trafficking in persons as (a) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in

which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or (b) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

According to the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, “trafficking in persons” is the –

- ◆ **Act of:** recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons
- ◆ **By means of:** the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person.
- ◆ **For the purpose of:** exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs

Some examples of the purposes of trafficking

- forced prostitution
- domestic work
- illegal labor
- bonded labor
- servile marriage
- false adoption
- sex tourism and entertainment
- pornography
- begging
- use in criminal activities

(from the coalition to abolish slavery and trafficking at www.trafficked-women.org)

For More Information Contact

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Or visit these websites

CREATIVE ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
www.caii.net
Basic Education and Policy Support
www.beps.net

ABOUT US

CREATIVE ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL, INC. and Basic Education and Policy Support (BEPS) Activity

BEPS is a five-year education initiative that assists the U.S. Agency for International Development to improve and expand basic education, especially for girls, women, and other underserved populations. Creative Associates International, Inc. (CAII) is the lead implementation partner for BEPS. BEPS is an Indefinite Quantity Contract and can be used by USAID missions to address issues of child trafficking.

CREATIVE ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL, INC. is a minority woman-owned professional services firm that has been working for social change in communities around the world since 1977. Major areas of emphasis include promoting basic education, improving the lives of girls and helping communities transition from crisis situations. Within BEPS CAII is working to prevent severe violations of child human rights such as child trafficking, exposure to the worst forms of child labor, and recruitment of child soldiers. Creative Associates programs provide solutions that will ultimately assist trafficking victims to reintegrate into their society, as well as to help source, transit, and destination countries combat trafficking and its impacts on education, social services, public safety, and economic growth. We are currently developing and implementing programs in Eastern Europe and South Asia. Some of the specific services we provide include:

Research and Analysis

- ◆ Identification of vulnerable populations.
- ◆ Development and application of IT solutions for data collection and information sharing.
- ◆ Analysis of the scope and impact of trafficking.
- ◆ Development of holistic anti-trafficking strategies.
- ◆ Evaluation of anti-trafficking interventions.

Education and Training

- ◆ Development and implementation of public awareness and social mobilization campaigns.
- ◆ Curriculum review and development.
- ◆ Ministry, teacher, and NGO training.
- ◆ Development of educational programs for trafficking victims and children at risk of being trafficked.
- ◆ Vocational and micro-enterprise training for trafficking victims and children at risk of being trafficked.

LIST OF APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND US LAW

Primary International Law Enforcement Instrument

- ◆ Draft United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime together with the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children and the Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air

Other International Conventions

- ◆ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- ◆ Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others
- ◆ Convention on the Rights of the Child
- ◆ C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999: Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- ◆ Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

United States Law

- ◆ The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386)

(more information at www.protectionproject.org)

WHERE DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING OCCUR AND WHICH COUNTRIES ARE RESPONDING TO THIS ISSUE?

Human trafficking is a worldwide problem. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act requires the US State Department to convene a yearly panel to research the status of trafficking in persons. The results are published in the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report, which lists countries of origin, transit, or destination for a significant number of trafficking victims (100 victims or more).

Countries in the TIP report are placed in tiers to identify their level of action against trafficking. Countries in Tier 1 meet minimum standards set by the US for addressing trafficking. Those in Tier 2 do not fully comply with the minimum standards, but are making a significant effort to do so. Countries in Tier 3 do not meet the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to meet them.

Countries in Tier 3 risk certain sanctions, principally termination of non-humanitarian, non-trade-related assistance. These countries would also face U.S. opposition to assistance (except for humanitarian, trade-related, and certain development-related assistance) from international financial institutions, specifically the International Monetary Fund and multilateral development banks such as the World Bank.

Country Ratings for Trafficking Activity from the 2002 Trafficking in Persons Report

Tier One			
Austria	France	Macedonia	Spain
Belgium	Germany	The Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Hong Kong	Poland	United Kingdom
Colombia	Italy	Portugal	
Czech Republic	Lithuania	Republic of Korea	
Tier Two			
Albania	Estonia	Latvia	Slovenia
Angola	Ethiopia	Malaysia	South Africa
Bangladesh	Gabon	Mali	Sri Lanka
Benin	Georgia	Mexico	Tanzania
Brazil	Ghana	Moldova	Thailand
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Morocco	Togo
Burkina Faso	Haiti	Nepal	Uganda
Cameroon	Honduras	Nigeria	Ukraine
China	Hungary	Pakistan	Vietnam
Costa Rica	India	Philippines	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Cote D'Ivoire	Israel	Romania	
Dominican Republic	Japan	Senegal	
El Salvador	Kazakhstan	Sierra Leone	
Equatorial Guinea	Laos	Singapore	

Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women

www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw/

Includes a fully searchable collection of over 1000 documents, videos and CD ROMs related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

ECPAT International

www.ecpat.net

Information on an international network of organizations focused on the elimination of child sexual exploitation.

Human Rights Watch Campaign Against the Trafficking of Women and Girls

www.hrw.org/about/projects/traffcamp/intro.html

Links to human rights documents related to trafficking.

Stop-Traffic

www.stop-traffic.org

Connection to an international electronic forum on human trafficking as well as a list of NGOs combatting trafficking.

REGIONAL and NATIONAL

HumanTrafficking.org

www.humantrafficking.org

Covers the East Asia and Pacific Region

USAID Bangladesh Mission

www.usaid.gov/bd/trafficking.html

A good example of one country's research and action to address trafficking

Information Campaign Against Trafficking in Women in the baltic States

www.focus-on-trafficking.net/

Contains links to organizations working in the baltic region

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

www.osce.org/odihr/democratization/trafficking

Description and resources for field activities in South-eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia

Asian Development Bank

www.adb.org/Gender/reta5948.asp

Information about Trafficking in South Asia

WEBSITES TO LEARN MORE ABOUT TRAFFICKING

NOTE: In order to provide the most up-to-date information and the most useful resources, we plan to update this guide on an annual basis. Please submit any comments, suggested websites or other resources to include to Rachel Fineberg at RachelF@caii-dc.com.

US GOVERNMENT

US Agency for International Development
Trafficking in Persons: USAID's Response
www.usaid.gov/wid/pubs/trw01a.htm

US Department of State
Global Issues: Human Trafficking
usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/traffic/

US Department of Labor
International Child Labor Program
www.dol.gov/ILAB/programs/iclp/main.htm

GLOBAL

International Organization for Migration
www.iom.int/en/what/counter_human_trafficking.shtml

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
www.unhchr.ch/women/focus-trafficking.html
Describes the commission's actions against trafficking.

The Protection Project of Johns Hopkins
School for Advanced International Studies
www.protectionproject.org
A comprehensive resource about the scope of the trafficking problem with a legal and foreign policy focus. Country reports, maps, and links to other organizations are included.

International Justice Mission
www.ijm.org
Conducts investigations into forced prostitution, and in coordination with local authorities brings relief to victims and promotes perpetrator accountability.

Tier Three			
Afghanistan	Burma	Kyrgyz Republic	Sudan
Armenia	Cambodia	Lebanon	Tajikistan
Bahrain	Greece	Qatar	Turkey
Belarus	Indonesia	Russia	United Arab
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Iran	Saudi Arabia	Emirates

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT TRAFFICKING?

"Victims of Trafficking in villages find themselves absolutely helpless and dependent. This is mainly due to their low education and lack of social experience."

Nadia Kojouharora in
"Trafficking in Women"
Animus Association Foundation

In order to address trafficking countries should take action to prevent it from occurring in the first place, to prosecute those who are found trafficking, and to protect the victims of trafficking.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act evaluates countries based on their prescription and enforcement of strict punishments for all individuals involved in trafficking-related activity. Countries are also required to make serious and sustained efforts to eliminate trafficking. A range of approaches can be employed to begin the process of eliminating trafficking. In addition to strict laws and active enforcement, these include development of measures such as public education campaigns and monitoring immigration and emigration patterns for evidence for trafficking. Providing appropriate educational and social services to groups at risk of trafficking can also be effective in preventing trafficking.

The following table provides examples of various approaches to address trafficking. It emphasizes the need for educational, capacity building, and social service activities in addition to the commonly applied legal and law enforcement approach.

THE RANGE OF APPROACHES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING*

	Prevention	Prosecution	Protection
Legal and Law Enforcement	Develop and communicate strong, enforceable laws	Develop effective enforcement of trafficking laws and encourage cooperation between law enforcement agencies within and across countries	Adopt laws and measures that allow a safe and dignified return to a victim's home country.
Capacity Building	Train NGOs, schools and ministries in the warning signs for vulnerable populations and in effective interventions to prevent trafficking	Promote national and regional training of relevant officials including police, judges, prosecutors, customs, immigration, border guards and consular authorities.	Train social service providers or law enforcement officers to recognize trafficking victims.
Education	Conduct awareness raising campaigns and ensure coverage of trafficking-related issues in educational curricula	Educate victims to increase reporting of trafficking situations	Develop public awareness campaigns that help trafficked victims seek assistance
Social Services	Provide health and employment services targeted toward vulnerable groups	Offer protection to victims that report trafficking activities.	Provide safe houses, counseling, and employment opportunities for rescued victims.

*Adapted from The Three P's Approach to Combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation developed by the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies